

NEW YORK, April 8.—It is reported and denied that Major Holmes, commandant at Governor's Island, has resigned. Barry's Artillery is aboard the steamer Atlantic. The Powhattan has been ordered to Fort Hamilton for troops. Captain M. Meigs, and company of mechanics from Washington, left to-day for parts unknown. Range of men are at work on the Wash-bash, Benoke and Perry. Besides nine hundred troops, a number of long clinker-built boats are shipped on board the Atlantic and cleared for Brazos. The Illinois has steam on; it is reported she will load with stores and troops at night. The Powhattan, with five hundred troops, crossed the bar to-day, bound out. The Nashville advertised to sail on Saturday, will be detained until the 9th. WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Commissioners appear impressed with the belief that the expedition spoken of above is principally designed for Texas. Intelligent army and navy officers are of opinion that the bulk of the New York expedition is for Texas, to operate on the frontier against the Mexicans and Indians—to re-occupy Brazos Island, Fort Brown, and also the forts on the Indian frontier, where, according to official information, they will meet with most cordial welcome from the settlers. Sam Houston has given full advice to the Federal authorities here, and the result anticipated is, that it will re-establish him as Governor. It is believed that the battle between the two Confederacies will be fought on Texas soil. Captain Meigs, when embarking, said, in response to inquiry, "you will know where I am bound in ten days." Among other stores shipped are ten thousand bags for sand; they are made with unusual strength. Also, several hundred horses, foraging carts, sixteen double-bank boats for surf landing, several hundred oars, carbines, tent poles, canvas, and ammunition of all kinds for a long campaign. THE EXPECTED FLEET.—The Mercury has this dispatch in relation to vessels coming South. The information will be interesting: "The following information relative to the vessels which will probably go South, will be interesting to your readers: The Minnesota is a steam frigate of 3,200 tons, carrying 40 guns. She was built in 1855, and has been lying in ordinary in Boston. The Perry is a brig, carrying 6 guns and 280 tons burthen; she is fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Powhatan is a first class steam sloop, of 2,415 tons; she carries 11 guns, and is at present attached to the home squadron. The sloop-of-war Cumberland is the flag ship of the home squadron, and has been doing duty at Vera Cruz. She is 1,726 tons burthen and carries 24 guns. The Powahontas is a second class steam sloop. She was purchased by the government in 1855, and has been attached to the home squadron. She carries 5 guns, and is 694 tons burthen. She is at Norfolk. The brig Dolphin is also at Norfolk where she is lying in ordinary. Like the Perry she is of light draught, being but 224 tons; she carries four guns." FORT SUMTER.—The Charleston Courier, in referring to Beauregard's order for stopping Major Anderson's supplies, says: "Until further orders from Montgomery the usual mail facilities will be continued. Major Anderson, on receiving the official notice from General Beauregard's messenger, intimated that he would forward his reply by nine o'clock this morning. He stated however, that he had anticipated the order for some time. This, although an important step, does not necessarily inaugurate hostilities. It will be remembered that the communications between Fort Sumter and the city, for two weeks after the removal of Major Anderson to Fort Sumter, were withheld from the garrison, and no supplies allowed to be furnished. In deference to a request of Southern Senators and Representatives, friendly relations were again restored, and Major Anderson permitted to purchase and receive his daily market supplies. It is stated that the garrison have been obliged, for the last few days, to use some of the flooring for fuel. The New York Herald, of the 5th, gives the following opinion: "We think it very probable that if Mr. Lincoln does not very soon procure the repeal of this Morrill tariff, or recognize the Confederate States as a separate power, or proceed to show that they are still a part of the Union, he will be pushed to the wall by England and France, in their recognition of the Montgomery Government. We think that Mr. Lincoln, impressed with some such conviction, is preparing to do something; and we suspect that the war faction of the Cabinet has proved too much for Mr. Seward, and that civil war is to be our portion. Thus we interpret, not only this warlike article of the Courier, but the late extraordinary editorials of the Tribune and Times. "Gentlemen may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace." Let the American people prepare for a civil war."

THE ADOPTING ORDINANCE.—The following is the ordinance passed by the Convention, ratifying the Constitution of the Confederate States: AN ORDINANCE TO RATIFY THE PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. We, the people of South Carolina, now met and sitting in Convention, do hereby ordain, That the Provisional Constitution for the Confederate States of America, affirmed and agreed to by our deputies, at the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the day of February last, be, and it hereby is, accepted and that the Government organized in pursuance thereof is hereby confirmed and made valid according to the terms and limitations expressed in said Constitution.

MONTGOMERY, April 8.—The Cabinet was in session all day, and the impression is that something serious is claiming attention. Important news is expected from Washington. The duel between Mr. Banks, editor of the Confederation, and Mr. Moses, correspondent of the Charleston News, was amicably adjusted after one round. Neither was hurt.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The steamer Harriet Lane sailed for the South this forenoon, flying the stars and stripes instead of the flag of the steamer. The Vixen has gone to the Navy Yard. Large shipments of army stores were put aboard the Illinois and Baltic to-day. THE RICHMOND WHIG has come out for session. Thomas McCally, a prominent merchant of Chester, died on Friday last. George Little has been appointed marshal of North Carolina, by Lincoln. Quilp wants to know whether the initials, C. S. A. mean "Can't stand Abe." Stephen D. Pool, appointed Collector of the Port of Newbern, N. C., by Mr. Lincoln, declines to accept. The Bank of Chester paid \$125 per share dividend on its capital stock on the 1st of April. The total indebtedness of the United States Government, on the 7th of March last, was \$74,985,299. General Miramon, ex-president of Mexico, and who is now in New York, is only 29 years of age. John Boston, Esq., has been appointed by Secretary Memminger, Collector of the Port of Savannah. Col. Anthony Rudler, who was taken prisoner with Walker in Nicaragua arrived in New York on Wednesday. Texas exchanges speak of extensive frosts, which in some places have done much injury to the corn and cotton. The Richmond (Ky.) Democrat says the wheat crop in that section of country is very promising. Geo. H. Shorter, Esq., late of the Montgomery Advertiser, has dissolved his connection with that paper. Col. Thomas B. Haynsworth, a well-known citizen of Darlington, died on Friday evening, in that town. There is to be a Convention of the Southern Rights men of Virginia, on the 16th inst., in Richmond. During three days last week 18,000 bales of cotton passed through Buffalo on the way to Boston. The Blue Ridge Herald thinks the cars will reach Wallhalla by the first of May. The work between Pendleton and Wallhalla is rapidly advancing. White pantaloons were worn in the streets of New Orleans on the 25th ult. No end of strawberries and green peas in that favored city. Gov. Houston, of Texas, is quite well off as to his worldly goods. A late Texas paper says that his property is not worth less than \$150,000. General F. K. Zollicoff, formerly member of Congress, is announced as a suitable candidate for Governor of Tennessee. The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of South Carolina will meet at Sumter, on Wednesday, the 24th of April, at seven o'clock, p. m. Judge Marvin, of Key West, who has heretofore pronounced himself a citizen of the United States, has lately declared for the Confederate States. A. J. Requier, Esq., (late District Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama,) has been appointed by President Davis District Attorney for the District of Alabama. Hon. T. J. Semmes, who was appointed by the President of the Confederate States District Judge for the District of Louisiana, has declined to accept the office. The Pennsylvania newspaper, which, for more than twenty years was regarded as the organ of the National Democracy of Pennsylvania, has been discontinued for want of patronage. A new German daily paper—to be called the Sudliche Post (Southern Post)—is to be issued in Charleston on the 6th of May. The proprietors, we learn, are Messrs. C. B. Zander & C. F. Vogler. A wealthy gentleman of Decatur county authorizes the Southern Press to say that he will be one of fifty to present one thousand dollars each to President Davis, to aid in fitting out a Southern navy. The three leading millinery establishments of Macon, Ga., have purchased their spring stocks of goods in New Orleans, instead of going North, as heretofore they have done. Hurrah for the ladies. Mr. Charles A. Forsyth, late engaged in the Department of State at Washington, passed over the South Carolina Railroad last Sunday evening, bearing despatches from the Southern Commissioners to President Davis. Major Bon. McCullough, the noted Texan Ranger, who has been in Virginia for several weeks negotiating for the manufacture of 10,000 stand of arms for the Southern Confederacy, passed through Lynchburg Wednesday, on his return to Texas. The Columbus Sun says: "T. Jeff. Sherlock, Esq., the present United States Surveyor for the port of Cincinnati, has been tendered the position of Consul from the 'Southern Confederacy' for the 'Northwestern States,' by President Davis, the office to be located at Cincinnati."

A RECRUIT.—The Charleston Courier, of Monday, says: "A non-paying passenger was discovered on last evening's train from Columbia, who proved to be a late United States soldier, seeking enlistment in the South Carolina army. He was committed to proper quarters, and an opportunity will probably be afforded for the gratification of his expressed intention."

FIRST REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.—Yesterday, orders were received from Col. J. B. Kershaw, ordering the companies composing the First Regiment of Volunteers to report themselves in Charleston. In obedience to orders, the companies under command of Captains Bookter, Casson, Wallace and Ray will leave in the afternoon train. They will make a good report of themselves.—Carolinian, 9th inst.

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THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1861. EDITED BY JAMES A. HOYT and W. W. HUMPHREYS. Southern Literary Messenger. The April issue of this periodical is promptly on our table. Its contents have not yet been carefully examined, but promise abundant pleasure to the reader. Subscribe for it—only Three Dollars, in advance. See prospectus. Unfortunate Accident. It is with regret that we learn the fact that Mr. H. M. DARLINGTON, publisher of the Gazette, was accidentally wounded in the right leg, on Saturday last, by the discharge of a pistol in an unexpected manner. He was visiting his family at Due West when the accident occurred, and is still confined there because of the wound. We hope for him a speedy recovery and return to the discharge of his duties. Threatening Aspect. The war cloud thickens; the delusive sounds of peace are banishing into thin air, and active movements on all sides denote preparation for conflict. Let it come—better now than a suspense of months, perhaps years, to end in like manner. All should be prepared to face danger and meet the foe. No idle pastime is before us, and to Southern men, descendants of patriots and heroes, we should willingly baptize our cherished principles in blood, if necessary to their preservation. The news, which we are compelled to condense very much and which excludes interesting matter from this issue, will be found elsewhere strengthening this opinion and giving color to the probabilities of speedy action. We have no room for extended comments. Hon. James L. Orr. This eminent statesman has been suggested through our columns as a proper person to represent this Congressional District in the Southern Congress. Several weeks since we published a communication, taken from the Spartanburg Express, in which Col. Orr was nominated in flattering terms for this position; and in our last issue, another correspondent over the signature of "Secession," brought forward his name in the same connection. In addition, the many urgent solicitations we know to have been made to our distinguished townsman, and the evident anxiety there is among the masses for him to become a candidate, or rather allow his name to be used in this connection, all point in the most complimentary manner to a general desire among his old constituents that Col. Orr should again enter the councils of the nation, and assist by his enlarged experience and signal abilities, in shaping the future of our young republic. These numerous evidences of an abiding confidence which the people of this section have ever manifested in Col. Orr, must be highly gratifying to him, and cannot fail to find a grateful response in his bosom. When Col. Orr retired from public life, three short years ago, it was against the well-known wishes of a large majority of his constituents. Then the people on this continent were to all appearances enjoying a calm from political turmoil and disquietude; only the mottos of distant thunder were echoed over the country; the lightning-flashes were dim and indistinct; the faint sounds of coming events were rumbling over the swift railroad of time, unheard and unheeded by the great body of the people. Few really levelled that the stern realities of the past four months were to be enacted in so short a time. And in this comparatively peaceful era, in accordance with his expressed and ardent desire, the constituents of Col. Orr yielded their own preferences for his personal interests, and he retired to private life. "Not expecting," as he said, "to enter the public service again." But the storm-cloud descended; the political horizon became darkened, and the knell of the American Union was sounded with bugle-blast and stirring trumpet; the shock unnumbered hundreds, and they cast about for a leader—the counsels of the ablest men were sought; their opinions and advice brought out; and in response to a call from those who had honored him with their confidence and trust in years gone by, the subject of this notice gave his convictions with that candor, frankness and fearlessness of public opinion which had ever characterized his extended career. It was not strange that Col. Orr took different grounds from those occupied by an influential party in this State—his known conservatism betokened such a course. Yet all were acquainted with his views, and the letter addressed to "JOHN MARSHALL and others," which appeared in July last, plainly set forth that, for one, he would not consent to base submission to Black Republican rule. Events progressed; the exciting Presidential contest was over, and resulted in an overwhelming triumph of the enemies of our rights and liberties. The grand movement which has resulted so gloriously for our much loved section was inaugurated; the van was led by the dauntless, chivalrous sons of Carolina; and foremost, thickest in the contest, after becoming satisfied with reasonable lights before him that other States would join in the movement, Col. Orr was found, urging the people to prompt, unconditional resistance, and laying aside what might have been personal preferences, he sought the full accomplishment of immediate secession. No taunts against his previous course or former political opinions were thrown out; all felt that his heart was engaged in the glorious work, and that those feelings met the approval of his cool judgment. He was elected one of the delegates to the State Convention by a most flattering vote. All know his course since that time—it is fresh in the recollection of every one with that admirable satisfaction he served the State as Commissioner, first to Washington, in company with two other distinguished gentlemen, and afterwards to our sister commonwealth of Georgia. Again, for a short time, in public life, his constituents are reminded of his eminent abilities and seek to continue him in a position where those qualifications will prove beneficial to this State and section. In this effort we heartily co-operate with others, and add our feeble voice to the general desire that Col. Orr should serve this District in the first Congress of the Confederate States. For the Intelligencer. At a meeting of the "Palmetto Riflemen," held in the Court House this day, the following distinguished gentlemen were duly elected Honorary members of the Company, viz: James Harrison, Esq., Dr. Alex'r. Evans, Hon. James L. Orr, Gen. J. W. Harrison, Col. J. P. Reed and Dr. Thos. A. Evans. The following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be tendered to Mrs. Sarah Cresswell for her acceptable donation to the Company, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to her. Secretary "Palmetto Riflemen." Anderson C. H., April 6, 1861.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE CADETS OF ANDERSON MILITARY ACADEMY.—Interesting Speeches on the Occasion, &c., &c. Friday last was a day of unusual interest in our village. According to the announcement in last week's Intelligencer, the ceremonies of a Flag Presentation came off in the morning at the Military Academy. By eleven o'clock quite a respectable number of citizens were assembled on the grounds, the ladies forming the chief portion of the crowd. The Cadets were out with full-ranks and happy countenances, thus evidencing their delight at being the recipients of an inestimable favor from the fairest of creation. At the hour appointed, the corps was drawn up in front of the Academy building, when the presentation ceremonies began. We have only space for the speeches delivered on the occasion, which we are enabled to give through the courtesy of the authors. The flag is so elegantly described in the address of Maj. WUTTEN, that we deem it unnecessary to more minutely portray its beauties and expressive characters. Maj. B. F. WHITNER, the representative of the ladies who were instrumental in having the ensign prepared, spoke as follows: CADETS OF THE ANDERSON MILITARY SCHOOL.—To me has been assigned by the ladies of this place the pleasing office of presenting you with this stand of colors. Sharing in that spirit of devotion and love of country which has ever characterized the women of Carolina, and which now animates them from one end of her borders to the other, they have prepared this testimonial of their patriotism. And in this they would also express their interest in and admiration for your corps, for you have been selected as the objects of their favor; you are to be the fortunate recipients of their noble liberality. To them I know this to be a grateful occasion—to you, it should be one full of pride and pleasure. This Flag needs not my humble praise or encomiums to commend it to your admiration and delight. Conceived in exquisite taste and executed with the most delicate skill, it preserves in all its parts the most perfect unity of design; whilst its devices come recommended to you and approved by the glorious reminiscences of the past, and those associations which adorn the history and exalt the character of our State. On one side of its azure field, under the name of your corps, is a single star, fitly symbolizing that State sovereignty and nationality so peculiar to our State, and of which her people have always been so jealous and so tenacious. That lone star intimates that to the State of South Carolina your allegiance is due and to her alone, and that only through her, with her consent, can it be for a time transferred and permitted to another. To the minds of the Southern youth of the present day, it furnishes an appropriate, instructive lesson; one which the revolution through which we are now passing should enable them to study to advantage and profit. Beneath, inscribed in letters of gold, are the magic words, *Animus opusque parati*, the happy and truthful motto of the State, which gives an intensity of meaning to the idea prefigured by that star; for if the one indicates the sovereignty that belongs to us as a nation, the other teaches that to protect and defend that sovereignty, *animus opusque parati*. Here, then, you have a motto for your guidance, not only consecrated by State adoption, but which, as taught upon your banner, may justly inculcate upon your minds, as youthful subjects of a Confederate Republic government, the true lesson of political liberty, and inspire you with courage to preserve and maintain it. Upon the other side, on the same blue field, glitters the Crescent, which is enshrined in the memory of every true Carolinian by Revolutionary recollections and associations. It was the national ensign of our young State when, galling under the exactions of a parental but overbearing government, she arose in strength of her might, shook off the yoke of colonial vassalage, and boldly grasped the sceptre of independence and freedom. It was with our brave forefathers throughout the long and trying struggle that ensued, animating their courage in hours of gloom and doubt, and cheering their hearts in moments of victory. It has witnessed many a hard-fought battle, many hotly contested victories; and has followed to their final resting place, draped in mourning, those heroes and patriots that freely laid down their lives fighting for their country and those principles of liberty and self-government so dear to the American heart. It has been transmitted to you, without spot or stain, and it is for you and your contemporaries to see that it is transmitted to succeeding generations with its fair fame unassailed and its escutcheon untarnished. Below, and blended in beautiful union with it, standing out in striking prominence, is the Palmetto tree, the natural emblem of our State. It is as completely identified with the State of South Carolina as the character of the people who inhabit her soil; and if there is any one thing which the Carolinian prizes next to the sacred honor and reputation of his State, it is this outward symbol, co-extensive with and so closely allied to her character by usage and custom. It is the honor of the Palmetto State of which we are so jealous; it is the reputation of the Palmetto State of which we are so proud. This side of your banner presents in design the present national flag of our State; and as the crescent represents our first independence, so do the present and the palmetto typify the birth of our second independence. As the one waved in proud triumph above the heads of brave MONTGOMERY and his comrades, in their rude forays of palmetto logs, when they hurled confusion, dismay, defeat and death into the squadron of a haughty British Admiral—so, by the help of God and the strong arms of our brave countrymen, if needs be, shall the two yet float upon the battlements of proud Sumter and breathe defiance to the insulting encroachments of our American foes. Thus much for your flag; what could have been more appropriate in design, more exquisite in arrangement or more complete in its unity! And I congratulate you, young gentlemen, that there are no "stars and stripes" there—that your standard intimates that the stars and stripes have been supplanted and superseded by another, which should commend itself more to your admiration, and find a deeper and surer place in your affections. I am not here to exult over the destruction of a government in whose former greatness we shared and in whose former glory we delighted. But when I think it was perverted from its just objects by wicked and designing men, to their own evil purposes, by which they sought to encompass our degradation and ruin, I cannot refrain from congratulating you, in sincerity of heart, that your destinies have been cast under a new and I trust a more propitious government. It may not be your privilege, young gentlemen, to carry your banner into active service, and there, beneath its graceful folds, amidst the reeking smoke of battle, the shout of warriors and the carnage of war, accomplish deeds of high renown and valor. Yet, I think, and I know you will not think hard of me for saying so, the extreme youth of very many of you indicate an unripe for such performance.

To you the victor's car, the triumphal arch, the laurel wreath of victory, with the trophies of war, must be hoped deferred. Yet be not disheartened or discouraged. Such, I feel assured, was not the object of this gift; no such expectations accompany it. And yet this flag may be to you full of instruction, profit and satisfaction. It is the graceful tribute of your lady friends to the merits of your corps. And if it shall incite you to renewed alacrity in the cultivation of that military discipline and skill, so attractive in the youthful soldier; if it shall engrave upon your plastic minds those silent precepts of truth, wisdom and patriotism which it would inculcate; if it shall inspire you with a noble courage, and an earnest desire to emulate, where occasion offers, the lofty achievements of your forefathers, whether in council chamber or battle field—then will its objects have been accomplished, and its donors have received their reward for aiding and accomplishing so noble a work. And when, in after years, you shall be transformed into full-grown soldiers, and enrol your names among the defenders of your country, you shall illustrate by your lives and conduct the truth and power of its silent language, then will it be a gratifying thought to those who gave it, that they have contributed in some degree to your success. In behalf of the ladies of Anderson, I now consign this flag into your hands, Captain ADAMS, as the commander of the corps of Cadets, and I shall think myself fortunate if I have succeeded in conveying some faint idea of the objects, motives and nature of their gift. Capt. J. M. ADAMS, commander of the Cadets and co-Principal of the institution, received the colors and responded in the following appropriate terms: It becomes my pleasing duty, sir, in behalf of this little band of youthful soldiers and aspiring students, to give expression to the emotions of pleasure and gratification, which spring from the depths of our hearts for this beautiful emblemment of the approbation of the fair ladies whom you have the honor to represent, in calling us together on this interesting occasion. Language is inadequate, sir, to express our appreciation of this pure, chaste and elegant flag, whose beautiful and symbolic characters, now, for the first time, court the breeze, and seem to challenge the haughty sky in fair comparison. And this consciousness of utter inability to express our thanks, prompts me to invoke to my aid the silent eloquence of this beautiful token; the gift of an auspicious assemblage of female loveliness, whose hearts entwined about our own are ever present to "cheer the free and guide the brave," not only in the holiday parades of Academic life, but wherever honor may point or duty dictate the scene. Say to those you represent, sir, that the ideas conveyed by the glorious, ever glorious Palmetto, shall not pass unheeded. It suggests a thousand hallowed memories of the past. We are ready, if stern necessity should require it, to repeat the iron argument which was once thundered from behind the Palmetto log. Then beneath the Palmetto, the pride of our story, Like freemen we'll stand, or we'll perish in glory. We pledge ourselves to omit no exertions to obey the kind wish of the fair donors, so appropriately and emphatically here conveyed in the Crescent, of progress—progress to intellectual deeds, which shall render us worthy of their continued smiles. On the adverse side we have the lone star, the radiant star of glory, which shall "flame in the van" of arts and of arms. Here turning to Lieut. EDWIN MEXRO, of the Cadets, he said: To you I commit it, with the fullest assurance of its safety and protection. Transmit it to your successor, with its brightness undimmed and its purity untarnished. When we shall have passed from these academic shades and given place to others, this flag will constitute the connecting link between us. It will show to our successors that there has been a past era in their history, and that which has been cherished by the smiles of the true, the beautiful, and the good. Beneath these fair folds should never rally a heart stained by an unworthy act. "Long! long may it wave o'er the" school "of the free, And the" camp "of the brave." First Lieutenant EDWIN MEXRO, of the Cadet corps, in behalf of his comrades, received the flag, and spoke as follows: Sir: It is with feelings of no ordinary nature that I, in behalf of my comrades, receive from your hands this beautiful standard, the gift of Anderson's fair and youthful daughters. We, the recipients of this precious boon, standing upon life's threshold, look to this cheering token of interest in our behalf, as an incentive to stimulate our onward progress to the attainment of every excellence, mental and moral. As we gaze upon this fair ensign, we are reminded that the time will come when we shall leave these classic shades and scenes of mimic war, and go forth to the battle of life. As yet, neither our wisdom or courage has been tried; but in no boastful spirit do I now say, that encouraged by woman's approving smile, and stimulated by her ardent patriotism, we will press forward with zeal, energy and courage to the performance of every duty, and endeavor to achieve for our country a glorious and honored name among the nations of the earth. While history records many illustrious examples of woman's capacity to guide and control the destinies of nations, and even in fields of hostile strife, as exemplified in the history of Joan of Arc and others, to win for herself a renown, the lustre of which has not even been dimmed by the lapse of centuries. But these are by no means the appropriate arena for the exhibition of woman's powers and woman's influence. On the contrary, the appropriate sphere of woman will be found in the exercise of those gentle and benign affections peculiar to her sex, which constitutes the charm and solace of domestic life; and in the instinctive promptings of her own pure, unselfish, self-sacrificing nature which renders her sensitively alive to the wrongs and sufferings of her race. It is to sources such as these that we trace the maternal virtues of Mary the mother of Washington; the lofty patriotism of our own Mrs. Motte; the comprehensive, noble and self-sacrificing philanthropy of a Mrs. Fry; a Florence Nightingale and a Miss Dix; and the heroic daring and almost superhuman intrepidity of a Grace Darling. The germ of all that is heroic, beneficent and self-sacrificing dwells in the hearts of Carolina's daughters, and needs only suitable occasions arise, I think I may venture to say, without incurring the imputation of flattery, that there are many in this audience who would not fail to emulate the deeds of these illustrious benefactresses of the human race, and win for themselves an enduring fame. To the defence of these colors we pledge ourselves. Never shall this flag wave o'er a dishonored corps. Never shall its fair folds be trailed in the dust; but we will bear it proudly aloft, manfully and boldly against oppression and wrong; and in future scenes, the memory of this hour, its bright and holy associations, will linger with us till life closes. In behalf, then, of these my comrades, I would

give utterance to the grateful feelings which fill our bosoms; but words are too feeble to express them. We can only say, may Heaven's choicest blessings ever surround the fair donors, that in the land of the Palmetto they may always find brave hearts to defend them, and that the gentle beams of the Crescent may be ever typical of the purity and excellence of

"Woman, dear woman, in whose name Wife, mother, sister, meet, Thine is the heart by earliest claim, And thine its latest beat."

Upon concluding his speech, Lieut. MEXRO waved the banner over "the boys" for the first time, which was received with "present arms" and a hearty hurra, thrice repeated. Afterwards, the Cadets went through various evolutions in admirable style to the gratification of the more than pleased visitors. The occasion was *recherche* in every respect, and highly enjoyed by those present. In the evening the Court House was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who were well entertained by the display in declamation made by the aspiring students. Their advancement in elocution is indeed onward and upward. Success to you, young gentlemen, in every sphere, and continued prosperity to that institution which is at once an ornament and credit to our town!

For the Intelligencer. To the Public. Unwilling as I always am to obtrude myself upon the public, yet silence under present circumstances would not only be doing injustice to myself but to my friends. Reports, prejudicial to my interests, have been industriously and extensively circulated. Opinions and principles have been imputed to me which demand of me a positive and distinct disavowal, and charges have been preferred against me which renders it imperatively necessary that I should define my position and set myself *rectus in curia* upon certain political questions of the day. It has been charged that I am a Union man—that I was opposed to secession—that I entertained opinions and feelings unfriendly to the institutions of the South, and that I sympathized with and endorsed the sentiments and conduct of one John T. Horne, who was recently removed from this village for holding a correspondence with Northern abolitionists, and for giving aid and comfort to our enemies. As to the last two charges, I pronounce them absolutely and unqualifiedly false, and could have originated only in a malicious disposition to misrepresent and injure me. I am free to admit that I have frequently, in the heat of argument, and when taunted as a submissionist, used language that was indiscreet and perhaps distasteful to a large portion of the good citizens, and of which my cooler judgment disapproved; but I most positively deny that I ever, under any circumstances, gave utterance to any sentiment or language that could, by any possibility of construction, be distorted into an expression of hostility to the institution of slavery. I did say, in the presence of several respectable gentlemen, (when I first heard of Horne's arrest and before I learned the nature of the charges leveled against him,) that I had never heard him express any political opinion in which I did not concur and would publicly endorse; but I did not endorse the contents of the letters, as the gentlemen referred to will testify, neither could I have done so, because I was entirely ignorant of the character of the correspondence. As to sympathizing with him, I felt just that degree of pity which would naturally be excited for an unfortunate, friendless fellow-being in distress, and the only words I spoke to him were in commiseration of his unhappy condition. I never uttered a word in justification or extenuation of his crime, which I regarded as treason. As to the charge "that I was a Union man" and "opposed to secession," I plead guilty. If that is treason, make the most of it. I have been taught from my earliest childhood to love and revere the Union of our forefathers; that Union bought by the treasure and cemented by the precious blood of a glorious Revolutionary war, and framed by the labors and wisdom of a Washington, an Adams and a Jefferson; the Union of which I have always felt proud of being a citizen, at home or abroad, and which I fondly hoped would endure forever. It has been my lot to wander in other quarters of the globe, and I have always felt a proud security under the ample folds of the "stars and stripes." I have proudly claimed the title of an American citizen, and never did the haughty Roman in the palmist days of the republic pronounce the magic password, *Civis Romanus sum*, with a greater certainty of prompt recognition. I opposed secession because I believed a peaceful dissolution of the Union as highly improbable, but a continuation of peace after such dissolution I regard as impossible. If it can be so, then is all history a lie and all past experience a delusion. I did not desire to exchange a tried and stable government, however objectionable it might have been, for anarchy and civil war, and all their train of attendant horrors. I did not desire to see the Union split into petty, contending States, the theatres of blood-shed and slaughter. I believed that such a career of madness and folly would terminate, as it always has done in the history of the world, in the overthrow of liberty and the establishment of despotism. I earnestly hoped that the South would have received satisfactory constitutional guarantees, and that a returning sense of justice would induce our Northern brethren to treat us as brethren and as equals; and that we should once more become a united people, rejoicing in our Union, proud of our nation, and determined that it should endure as a lasting fruit of the labor and wisdom of our forefathers. But my hopes have been disappointed. The Union is dissolved—dissolution is a fixed fact—secession is complete and final. The revolution is a success—it remains, however, to be seen whether it will be a bloodless one. Reconstruction is a foregone conclusion, and I claim to be true and loyal in affection to our new government. My feelings and interests are identified and my sympathies are with her. I will conclude with the sentiment of the noble Decatur—"My country, may she always be right; but my country, God bless her, right or wrong."

JOHN MILLWEE.

The Loan and Charleston Banks. We learn from the Charleston papers that at a meeting of representatives from all the banks of that city, held at the Planter's and Mechanic's Bank, on Wednesday last, the 3d inst., it was

Resolved, That the representatives of the Banks present at this meeting will recommend to their respective Boards to redeem, on the demand of the Confederate Government, in coin, their bills which may be received in payment for subscriptions to the Confederate Loan in South Carolina, agreeably to the terms and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, as set forth in his Circular to the several Banks of the 27th of March, 1861. At an adjourned meeting, held Friday afternoon, reports were received from all the Banks, that they had acceded to the foregoing resolution. The Courier learns, from good authority, that although no formal action has been had on the subject, the banks of that city will probably take among them at least one million of the proposed loan.